



Distr.: General
31 May 2001

Original: English

**Letter dated 30 May 2001 from the Secretary-General to the
President of the Security Council**

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 1348 (2001), adopted by the Council on 19 April 2001, in which the mandate of the monitoring mechanism established pursuant to resolution 1295 (2000) was extended for a period of six months, that is to say, until 19 October 2001. In paragraph 5 of resolution 1348 (2001), the Council requested that, after consultation with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), I appoint up to five experts to serve on the monitoring mechanism.

Accordingly, and having consulted with the Committee, I wish to inform you that I have reappointed the following four experts:

Ms. Christine Gordon (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Ambassador Juan Larrain (Chile)
Mr. Ismaila Seck (Senegal)
Ambassador Lena Sundh (Sweden)

I have also requested Ambassador Juan Larrain (Chile) to continue to chair the monitoring mechanism.

Efforts to identify a fifth expert are continuing. Once the fifth candidate has been identified, I will act accordingly.

(Signed) Kofi A. Annan





Security Council

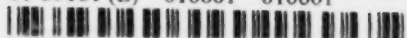
Distr.: General
31 May 2001
English
Original: French

Letter dated 22 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention the statement on the promulgation of a Constitutional Framework for Provisional Self-Government in Kosovo and the announcement of Kosovo-wide elections issued on 16 May 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Pierre Schori
Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations



Annex to the letter dated 22 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and French]

Statement on the promulgation of a Constitutional Framework for Provisional Self-Government in Kosovo and the announcement of Kosovo-wide elections issued on 16 May 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union

The European Union warmly welcomes the promulgation of a Constitutional Framework for Provisional Self-Government in Kosovo by the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General, Hans Haekkerup, in Priština yesterday. The European Union commends the work accomplished by the Special Representative. This document represents a landmark step in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), which foresaw the establishment of provisional institutions of self-government.

This is a decisive move towards the establishment of meaningful and democratic self-government in Kosovo. The Constitutional Framework provides the common institutional groundwork for the way ahead, pending a final political settlement.

The challenge of building functioning institutions safeguarding fundamental human rights and capable of supporting a multi-ethnic society based on democratic principles and tolerance is a major one. The success of this endeavour ultimately rests with the people of Kosovo themselves and their representatives. The European Union is prepared to continue to assist in the effort to build a democratic and prosperous society where violence is shunned and genuine reconciliation can be achieved.

The European Union also welcomes the announcement by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Haekkerup, of Kosovo-wide elections on 17 November 2001. It urges all individuals and communities to participate actively and constructively and to refrain from all acts of violence in the process leading to this most important election for Kosovo.



Security Council

Distr.: General
31 May 2001
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Letter dated 23 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention the statement on the demobilization of ethnic Albanian armed groups in the Presevo Valley area issued on 22 May 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Pierre Schori
Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations



Annex to the letter dated 23 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and French]

Statement on the demobilization of ethnic Albanian armed groups in the Presevo Valley area issued on 22 May 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union

The European Union welcomes the commitment by representatives of ethnic Albanian armed groups to full demobilization in southern Serbia (Presevo Valley area), signed yesterday by the Commander of the Liberation Army of Presevo, Medvedja and Bujanovac, Shefket Musliu. This move is an encouraging step towards a non-violent settlement of the situation in the Presevo Valley. The European Union urges all individuals concerned to fully respect this commitment and to hand over their weapons to the Kosovo Force and return to civilian life.

The European Union encourages Federal Republic of Yugoslavia/Serbian authorities and ethnic Albanian representatives to continue their constructive talks held in recent days in order to consolidate the implementation of confidence-building measures, including the early establishment of a multi-ethnic police force. The European Union expects that outstanding issues concerning ethnic minorities in the Presevo Valley area, including the return of displaced persons and the integration of ethnic Albanians in political economic and social structures, will continue to be addressed in a serious manner after the return of Yugoslav forces to sector B.

**General Assembly
Security Council**Distr.: General
3 May 2001

Original: English

**General Assembly
Fifth-sixth session
Item 179 of the preliminary list
Measures to eliminate international terrorism****Security Council
Fifth-sixth year****Letter dated 30 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of
Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

I wish to draw your attention to the latest incidents in the ongoing Palestinian terrorist campaign against Israel.

Shortly after 7 a.m. (local time) yesterday morning, Gilad Zar, age 40 and father of eight children, was driving near the Gitt junction when Palestinian terrorists in a parked car shot at his windshield, causing his vehicle to overturn. Two terrorists then got out, walked to Zar's car, and shot him repeatedly in the head at point-blank range.

Several hours later, Sarah Blaustein, age 53, and Esther Alvan, age 20, were killed when terrorists opened fire on their car as they travelled to Jerusalem to attend Zar's funeral. Four other passengers who were travelling in the car were wounded and evacuated to a hospital in Jerusalem.

Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat's own political faction, Fatah, claimed responsibility for both attacks.

Also yesterday, two terrorists wearing belts packed with explosives approached Israeli soldiers at the Tufah crossing. One of the terrorists detonated his belt as he approached and the other hurled grenades. Two soldiers were wounded and evacuated to a nearby hospital.

Yesterday's attacks come just days after two car bombs exploded several hours apart in central Jerusalem. Just after midnight (local time) this past Sunday morning, 27 May 2001, a powerful car bomb exploded in central Jerusalem. Several individuals were taken to the hospital and treated for shock. Less than nine hours later, and just 100 metres away, a second car bomb, rigged with mortars, nails, bullets and other explosive materials, exploded on Jerusalem's Jaffa Street. The

• A/56/50



force of the blast launched seven mortar shells hundreds of metres through the city centre. Several people were injured by shrapnel and glass while more than 30 others were treated for shock.

All these attacks come in the wake of Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's announcement last week that Israeli Forces would unilaterally cease all military initiatives against Palestinian targets and would henceforth only open fire in self-defence. This initiative, taken pursuant to the recommendations of the Mitchell Committee's report and intended as a first step towards the complete cessation of violence, was unequivocally rejected by the Palestinian side, which has responded by intensifying their terrorist campaign against Israel.

I should like to recall my previous letters, which detail the ongoing terrorist campaign against Israel, dated 25 May 2001 (A/56/80-S/2001/524), 18 May 2001 (A/56/78-S/2001/506), 11 May 2001 (A/56/72-S/2001/473), 9 May 2001 (A/56/69-S/2001/459), 1 May 2001 (A/55/924-S/2001/435), 23 April 2001 (A/55/910-S/2001/396), 16 April 2001 (A/55/901-S/2001/364), 28 March 2001 (A/55/863-S/2001/291), 27 March 2001 (A/55/860-S/2001/280), 26 March 2001 (A/55/858-S/2001/278), 19 March 2001 (A/55/842-S/2001/244), 5 March 2001 (A/55/821-S/2001/193), 2 March 2001 (A/55/819-S/2001/187), 14 February 2001 (A/55/787-S/2001/137), 13 February 2001 (A/55/781-S/2001/132), 2 February 2001 (A/55/762-S/2001/103), 25 January 2001 (A/55/748-S/2001/81), 23 January 2001 (A/55/742-S/2001/71), 28 December 2000 (A/55/719-S/2000/1252), 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114), 20 November 2000 (A/55/634-S/2000/1108) 2 November 2000 (A/55/540-S/2000/1065).

Israel calls upon the Palestinian Authority to implement the recommendations of the Mitchell Committee and to abide by its commitment of 9 September 1993 to renounce the use of violence and terror and to control all Palestinian factions that engage in violent activities.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under item 179 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yehuda Lancry
Permanent Representative

**General Assembly
Security Council**Distr.: General
31 May 2001

Original: English

**General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 64
Question of Cyprus****Security Council
Fifty-sixth year****Letter dated 29 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of
Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

Upon instructions, I am writing with reference to the upcoming renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), in order to state once more the position of my Government on the issue. This has become necessary in view of the continuing effort by the Government of Turkey and its subordinate local administration in the occupied areas of Cyprus, to exploit the issue of the renewal of the mandate of UNFICYP in order to gain some form of recognition or acknowledgement of the status of the secessionist entity, the so-called Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) which has been declared "legally invalid" by Security Council resolution 541 (1983). This is also evident by the letter dated 18 May 2001 (A/55/949-S/2001/507) addressed to you by the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Turkey.

The Government of Turkey has been pursuing its effort to gain recognition for the secessionist entity it has created and maintains in Cyprus with the use of force, in contravention of Article 2 (4) of the Charter of the United Nations and every notion of international law, by, inter alia, attempting to unscrupulously manipulate the presence of UNFICYP, and by demanding the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations and the so-called TRNC that would outline the modalities of the operation of the Force.

With regard to the presence and continued operation of UNFICYP in Cyprus, my Government's position has been made clear in my letters dated 13 February 2001 (A/55/782-S/2001/133) and 14 February 2001 (A/55/784-S/2001/136). It suffices to mention that:

1. In accordance with Security Council resolution 186 (1964), the only required and relevant consent for the extension of the mandate of UNFICYP is that of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus. Paragraph 4 of resolution 186 (1964) states the following: "Recommends the creation, with the consent of the Government of Cyprus, of a United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus. The composition and size of the Force shall be established by the Secretary-General, in consultation with



the Governments of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland."

2. The so-called TRNC which the Turkish Government wants the United Nations to sign an agreement with, has been aptly declared by the Security Council in its resolution 541 (1983) as "legally invalid" while resolution 550 (1984) calls upon all States not to facilitate or in any way assist the secessionist entity. Furthermore, the European Court of Human Rights with its decisions (the most recent being the decision of 10 May 2001 in the Fourth State Recourse by the Republic of Cyprus against the Republic of Turkey) has described the illegal regime as "a subordinate local administration of Turkey". It is obvious that the United Nations cannot sign an agreement with a secessionist entity that has been condemned by the Council. It is indeed disturbing that Turkey pursues its long-standing objective to legalize its aggression against the Republic of Cyprus, knowing full well that the United Nations, which must respect and be guided in its work by the provisions of its resolutions, cannot proceed to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the secessionist entity.
3. The Cyprus problem is a question of foreign invasion and occupation of one third of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus by a powerful neighbour, the Republic of Turkey, which, as has been confirmed by the European Court of Human Rights, has effective control over the occupied territory, in view of the massive presence of its military forces. It is no secret that the subordinate local administration of Turkey, the so-called TRNC, depends entirely on the occupying power, which finances its budget. It should be recalled that following the Turkish invasion in 1974, practical military local arrangements along the ceasefire line had been established. More specifically, in relation to the part of Cyprus occupied by the Republic of Turkey, the relevant local elements are the Turkish Mainland Army (which the United Nations holds responsible for the ceasefire) and other elements under that Army's overall control.

The Turkish side attempts to exploit and misrepresent references in the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (Brahimi report) (see A/55/305-S/2000/809). Indeed the Brahimi report explicitly states that "impartiality for United Nations operations must therefore mean adherence to the principles of the Charter" and highlights that "no failure did more to damage the standing and credibility of United Nations peacekeeping in the 1990s than its reluctance to distinguish victim from aggressor" (see executive summary, ninth paragraph).

Moreover, Turkey intentionally tries to create confusion as to the sides to the good offices mission of the Secretary-General, and those referred to in resolution 186 (1964). For reasons of clarity, it is emphasized that the two sides to the good offices mission are the representatives of the two communities, the Greek Cypriot community having constituted 82 per cent of the population and the Turkish Cypriot community 18 per cent of the population before the massive emigration of Turkish Cypriots due to the repressive policies of the occupation regime. On the other hand, the parties referred to in resolution 186 (1964) are the Government of Cyprus, whose consent is required for the presence and renewal of the mandate of

UNFICYP, and the three guarantor powers, namely, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, which are to be consulted about the size and the composition of the force.

Turkey's attitude raises questions as to its true motives in revisiting such an issue at the present juncture. One wonders whether it aims at putting further strain on its relationship with the United Nations in order to justify its non-compliance with resolution 1331 (2000) and to continue its unacceptable measures directed against UNFICYP. One further wonders whether Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leader, whose intransigence is well known to all who have dealt with the Cyprus problem, try to divert attention from their refusal to return to the negotiating table under your auspices.

As to the other misleading allegations contained in the letter by the Permanent Representative of Turkey, those have been refuted time and again and will be answered in due time.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter would be circulated as a document of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sotirios **Zackheos**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Security Council

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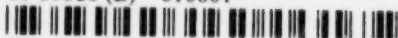
Original: English

Letter dated 30 May 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to convey the attached communication, dated 28 May 2001, which I have received from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

I should be grateful if you would bring it to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. Annan



Annex

Letter dated 28 May 2001 from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with Security Council resolution 1088, I attach the monthly report on SFOR operations. I would appreciate your making the report available to the Security Council.

(Signed) Lord **Robertson** of Port Ellen

Enclosure**Monthly report to the United Nations on SFOR operations**

1. Over the reporting period (1 to 30 April 2001), there were just over 21,000 troops deployed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Croatia, with contributions from all the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies and from 15 non-NATO countries.
2. On 3 April, an SFOR soldier died from injuries following an explosion during a minefield reconnaissance in Prozor. On 5 April, a school used mainly by Bosnian Serbs was destroyed in an explosion in Crni-Lug — explosives had been planted in the centre of the building — but no one was injured.
3. During the period under review, tension increased following the announcement of two important decisions, on the one hand by the High Representative on the establishment of provisional administration over the Hercegovacka Banka,* and on the other hand by the International Arbitrator on the final position of the Inter-Entity Boundary Line in the Dobrinja area.
4. On 5 April, the High Representative decided to establish provisional administration over the Hercegovacka Banka following concerns voiced by the Peace Implementation Council on the dubious ownership of the bank and its activities and consequent effect on the economic reform of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Office of the High Representative, with the support of SFOR, began an anti-fraud operation on 6 April to gather evidence from 10 branches of the bank in eight cities located in Multi-National Division North, South West and South East. Large crowds demonstrated and obstructed entry to the banks in the cities of Grude, Medjugorje and Mostar, and turned violent in Grude and Mostar. Officials of the International Community, the Federation and SFOR were held hostage inside the bank in Grude for 12 hours. Twenty-one SFOR soldiers and three Bosniacs were injured, and two cars were destroyed and 10 others damaged during the incidents.
5. A follow-on operation was successfully carried out in the main branch in Mostar on 18 April when files, a safe and a mainframe computer were confiscated. SFOR continued to guard Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and buildings of the Office of the High Representative in Mostar thereafter.
6. SFOR continued to assist the local police and the International Police Task Force in providing a safe and secure environment in the Sarajevo suburb of Dobrinja, near Sarajevo airport, following the ruling by the International Arbitrator appointed by the OHR on the final location of the Boundary Line. The largest part of the disputed territory was returned to the Federation, and the Dayton separation line was redrawn to go through the space between instead of through the middle of housing blocks. The International Arbitrator ruled that no person in legitimate possession of an apartment was to be disturbed following his decision.
7. Apart from some peaceful demonstrations held by a few hundred people in Busovaca and Zepce, several thousand demonstrated on 18 April in Zvornik following the arrest of a Bosnian Serb army commander for crimes against humanity, and on 26 April Bosnian Serbs erected road blocks and vociferously protested against the ruling of the International Arbitrator on the final position of the Boundary Line in the Dobrinja area.

8. During April, SFOR conducted operations to ensure a safe and secure environment throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina to counter the destabilizing effects of Croat National Assembly/Croatian Democratic Union actions to create a third entity. Croat policemen were reportedly coerced into signing a statement in support of the Assembly.

9. SFOR troops continued to conduct reconnaissance and surveillance operations by means of ground and air patrols. Other operations included area security, monitoring the border with Yugoslavia, monitoring the Entity Armed Forces, conducting weapons storage site inspections, providing support to the international organizations in theatre, and collecting weapons and ammunition in the framework of Operation Harvest. Caches of weapons and ammunition discovered near Cesma and in Prnjavor and Mrkonjic Grad were confiscated.

Cooperation and compliance by the parties

10. The situation in theatre remained relatively calm throughout the reporting period, with the Entities in substantial compliance with the military provisions of the Peace Agreement.

11. Over the period, SFOR troops conducted 104 weapons storage site inspections: 39 Bosnian Serb, 22 Bosniac and 36 Bosnian Croat. SFOR secured three Bosnian Croat sites found to be unguarded, and on 15 April began to implement Operation Hatyer II to ensure that Bosnian Croat weapons storage sites were guarded. By 19 April, SFOR had taken over and secured or consolidated weapons storage sites previously guarded by Bosnian Croat units loyal to the Assembly or of questionable loyalty to the Federation.

12. SFOR troops monitored 460 training and movement activities: 249 Bosnian Serb; 140 Bosniac; 7 Bosnian Croat; and 64 Federation.

13. Over the period, a total of 468 mine-clearing activities were conducted: 130 Bosnian Serb, 184 Bosniac, 7 Bosnian Croat, 112 Federation Army Department for Mine Clearance and 35 non-governmental organizations.

Cooperation with international organizations

14. Within capabilities and in accordance with its mandate, SFOR continues to provide assistance to the international organizations in theatre, including the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the International Police Task Force, the Office of the High Representative, the International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia, OSCE and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

15. SFOR continues to provide support to the Task Force and local police, particularly during the reporting period in the operation of the Office of the High Representative against the Hercegovacka Banka and following the Office's arbitration decision on the Boundary Line.

16. SFOR continues to support the Office of the High Representative in its efforts to establish common institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina. SFOR assisted the Office during the second meeting of the International Standing Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina, held on 19 and 20 April in Vienna, when the action plan for civil aviation matters was reviewed and updated.

17. The Common Defence Policy Paper, a key element for progress in the restructuring of the Entity Armed Forces, remains with the Tri-Presidency. The appointment of new Bosnian Croat and Bosniac members of the Tri-Presidency as well as Croat National Assembly/Croatian Democratic Union activities, have led to a temporary halt in the activities of the Standing Committee on Military Matters, which last met in January 2001.

18. SFOR carried out a review of the main areas for returns for 2001, and continued to support UNHCR in its efforts to encourage the return of Bosnian Serbs from Republika Srpska to Glamoc and the "Range Barbara" area.

Outlook

19. Although the overall security situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina remains under control, the atmosphere is tense due to the destabilizing effects of the Croat National Assembly/Croatian Democratic Union activities to achieve a third entity.

Notes

- * The decision was taken under the authority granted to the High Representative under articles II and V of annex 10 (Agreement on civilian implementation of the peace settlement) of the General Framework Agreement of the Dayton Peace Accord.